

# The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 8448

日四月初二十年一月光

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JANUARY 19TH, 1885.

一周

九月正英音

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

THE SUPREME COURT  
13 JUNES

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 17, Esmeralda, British str., 1,496, H. Craig, Sydney 6th December, and Singapore 10th January, Coal and General.—MURRAY &amp; CO.

January 17, Esmeralda, British str., 355, G. Taylor, Manila 14th January, General.—RUSSELL &amp; CO.

January 17, Champion, British corvette, Capt. A. T. Powell, R.N., Amoy 15th January.

January 17, F. C. SIEBEL, German bark, 641, Hoboh, Toulon 31st December, General.—WIELER &amp; CO.

January 17, Fushun, American str., 1,504, A. Good, Shanghai 14th January, General.—RUSSELL &amp; CO.

January 17, Coloma, American bark, 855, C. M. Noyes, Portland 4th Nov., General.—WIELER &amp; CO.

January 17, Amaterra, British steamer, 822, Th. Hamlin, Haiphong 10th Jan., Pakhoi 12th, Hoibow 14th and Macao 17th, General.—RUSSELL &amp; CO.

January 17, Shuixian, Annamite str., 136, Blumenberg, from Canton, Ballast.—CHINESE.

January 17, DUCAT DE TIGRE, French corvette, Quinsa 11th January.

January 18, Pehuan, British steamer, 2,130, F. N. Tillard, Shanghai 15th Jan., Mails and General.—P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

January 18, Roar, British steamer, 1,262, R. C. Marsden, Amoy and Swatow 17th January, General.—RUSSELL &amp; CO.

January 18, Thrissur, British steamer, 1,760, W. D. Madie, Yokohama 10th January, Mails and General.—P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

January 18, Fornax, British steamer, 509, G. Westby, Swatow 17th January, General.—DOUGLAS LIAIRAI &amp; CO.

January 18, CAMORTA, Dutch steamer, 1,291, T. Orville, Java via Singapore and Saigon 13th January, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO.

January 18, Piccola, German steamer, 874, Nissen, Singapore 8th January, General.—WIELER &amp; CO.

January 18, Teutonic, German steamer, 674, Sonnitt, Saigon 11th Jan., General.—WIELER &amp; CO.

January 18, Zapino, British steamer, 675, R. M. Talbot, Manila 11th January, General.—RUSSELL &amp; CO.

January 18, Lytton, British steamer, 820, Leitch, Saigon 11th January, General.—HOE HING HONG.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

17TH JANUARY.

Arrivals Appear, British str., for Singapore.

Tuscan, British str., for Singapore.

Esmeralda, British str., for Amoy.

Milan, British str., for Canton.

City of Tokio, Amer. str., for Yokohama.

Navy, British str., for Shanghai.

Kingship, British str., for Swatow.

DEPARTURES.

January 17, KONG BENG, British steamer, for Swatow.

January 17, SALTER, British str., for Haiphong.

January 17, GLENARVON, str., for Singapore and London.

Their Representatives in China—

MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., Hongkong.

OF LONDON, BORDEAUX, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, LAHORE, KURRAKHANA, &amp;c.

Dealers furnished for the construction of STEAM LAUNCHES, REPAIRS to the ENGINES and BOILERS of STEAM SHIPS, CASTINGS, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1885. [72]

A. G. GORDON &amp; CO., ENGINEERS and SHIP BUILDERS.

A. G. GORDON &amp; CO. Prepared to Undertake every description of ENGINEERING WORK both afloat and ashore, on most reasonable terms. PUNCTUALITY and FIRST CLASS WORKSMANSHIP Guaranteed.

Estimates furnished for the construction of STEAM LAUNCHES, REPAIRS to the ENGINES and BOILERS of STEAM SHIPS, CASTINGS, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1885. [72]

BOWLING GREEN FOUNDRY,

EAST POINT.

A. G. GORDON &amp; CO., CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq., Manager.

Shanghai—EDWARD CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON &amp; COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposit Account.

J. MELVILLE MATSON, H. HOWARD TAYLOR.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1884. [48]

HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.

RESERVE FUND 4,400,000.

RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF 400,000.

DIVIDENDS 400,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-PELENTORS 7,500,000.

PELENTORS 1,200,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS—

Chairman—P. MCWEEN, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—H. F. D. SASSON.

H. Dalrymple, Esq. A. McIver, Esq.

H. Hopkirk, Esq. W. H. Purvis, Esq.

Hon. W. Keswick, Esq. C. D. Bottomley, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq., Manager.

Shanghai—EDWARD CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON &amp; COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposit Account.

J. MELVILLE MATSON, H. HOWARD TAYLOR.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1884. [6]

NOTICE.

RULE OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 5; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Each depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

3.—Depositors may be forwarded by the Post Office, by means of clean Hongkong Postage Stamps of any values.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

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10.—Cover containing Pass-Books, Registered Letters containing Stamps of other Remittances, and generally, correspondence relating to the business of the Bank will be forwarded free of Postage or Registration Fees by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

11.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

12.—Depositors connected with the business of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

13.—Withdrawing may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

14.—Depositors connected with the business of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

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1885. NOW READY. 1885.

THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY  
For 1885.  
(With which is incorporated)  
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.(Twenty-third Annual Issue).  
ROYAL OCTOBER, 1884. £1.00.  
SMALLER EDITION, PP. 710. 60.THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY  
has been thoroughly revised and brought up  
to date, and is again much increased in bulk.  
It contains DESCRIPTIVE AND STATISTICAL  
ACCOUNTS OF, and DIRECTORIES FORHONGKONG—JAPAN—  
DO. "—Russia—Nagasaki.

DO. Military Forces, etc. (Blogs).

DO. Chinese Ports. Oceania.

MACAO.—Takao.

CHINA.—  
Peking. Tientsin. Foochow.

Hollow. Whampoa.

Canton. Shantou.

Amoy. Taku.

Taiwan. Formosa.

Tamsui.

Keling. Poohchow.

Wen-chow.

Ningpo.

Shantung.

Wuhu.

Kieskiang.

Hankow.

Ichang.

Chungking.

Fukien.

Taku.

Shantung.

Cochin China.

Saigon.

Cambodia.

ANAM.—  
Hanoi.

Tunon.

Quinhon.

TOQUON.

Haiphong.

Hanoi.

Chefoo.

Taku.

SAKSAT SETTLEMENTS,

Shantung.

Peking.

Novoshwang.

COREA.—  
Seoul.

Juchuan.

Fusan.

Yusen.

YEAU-YOU-SOU.

NAVAL SQUADRONS.—  
British. German. United States.

SHIPPING.—Offices of the Coasting Steamers of

P. &amp; C. S. N. Co. China &amp; Manilla S. Co.

Messen. Macao.

M. M. S. C. Co. C. &amp; M. S. Co.

Indo-China S. N. Co. Scottish Oriental S. Co.

Douglas S. S. Co. Miscellaneous Coast

Russell &amp; Co. Steamers.

The LIST OF RESIDENTS now contains

the names of

ELEVEN THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED, AND

FIFTY FIVE FOREIGNERS

arranged under one Alphabet in the strictest

order; the initial as well as the surname

being alphabetical.

The MAPS and PLANS have been mostly

re-engraved in an superior style and brought up

to date. They now consist of

FLAG OF MERCANTILE HOUSE IN CHINA.

CODE OF THE FAIR.

NEW PLAN OF THE PORT OF HONGKONG.

NEW PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

NEW PLAN OF FOREIGN CONCESSIONS, SHANGHAI.

PLAN OF YOKOHAMA.

PLAN OF MANILA.

MAP OF TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE.

Among the other contents of the book are—

An Anglo-Chinese Calendar. Memento of Sun-

rise and Sunset. Mean of Barometer, and

Thermometer. Rainfall. Eclipse. Festivals, &amp;c.

A full Chronology of remarkable events since

the advent of foreigners to China and Japan.

A description of the Festivals, Fast, &amp;c.,

observed by Chinese. Mahomedans, Parsees,

Jews, &amp;c., with the days on which they fall.

Compendious Tables of Money, Weights, &amp;c.

The Hongkong Postage Guide for 1885.

Arbitrations and Decisions of Mails at and from

London and Hongkong.

Scales of Commissions and Charges adopted by

the Chambers of Commerce of Hongkong,

Shanghai and elsewhere.

Hongkong Chai Jiriroksha, and Post Hrs.

This issue contains the New Scale of Hong-

kong STAMP DUTIES, which will shortly

come into operation, also tables of COUR-

FES, never before published.

The APPENDIX consists of over

FOUR HUNDRED PAGES

of closely printed matter to which reference is

constantly required by residents and those

having commercial or political relations with the

Country embraced within the scope of the

CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY.

Contents of the Appendix are too many

to enumerate in detail, but include—

TREATIES WITH CHINA—

Great Britain, 1842.

Treaties with France, 1843.

Treaties with America, 1843.

Treaties with Japan, 1854.

Treaties with Korea, 1855.

Treaties with Siam, 1855.

Treaties with Cambodia, 1855.

Customs Duties, 1855.

China—Japan, 1855.

Japanese—Corea, 1855.

Treaties with Siam, 1855.

Treaties with Cambodia, 1855.

Treaties with Korea, 1855.

Treaties with Corea, 1855.

Orders in Council for Government of H. B. M.

Subjects in China and Japan, 1855, 1877.

1872, 1884.

H. B. M. Supreme and other Courts

in China and Japan, 1855.

Code of Civil Procedure, Hongkong.

Admiralty Rules.

Act of United States Congress Relating to

Treaties.

Regulations for the Consular Courts of United

States in China.

Rules of Court of Consuls at Shanghai.

Chinese Passenger Act.

Treaty Regulations.

China—Corea, 1855.

Japan—Corea, 1855.

Customs and Harbours Regulations for the dif-

ferent parts of China, Philippines, Siam, &amp;c.

Pilots' Regulations.

HONGKONG—Charter of the Colony.

New Rules of Legislative Council

Ac., &amp;c., &amp;c.

The Treaties between Great Britain and

France, and Annex, 1854.

Treaties with America, 1854.

Treaties with Japan, 1854.

Treaties with Korea, 1854.

Treaties with Siam, 1854.

Treaties with Cambodia, 1854.

Treaties with Corea, 1854.

Treaties with Korea, 1854.

Treaties with Corea, 1854.



## EXTRACTS.

## FEDERATION AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

It is difficult to see how federation would secure a more perfect administration of government. Whoes government? A new and well-organized one would be introduced into our life, while there is no reason to suppose that our legislation would be more just, our people more intelligent, law and order more secure than it is to-day. The affairs to be administered by the proposed Federal Government are now very well administered by the Governments of each country. As for the defence of the several States, a mind, the superior power of the neighbouring nations, is only one of our colonies contiguous to a powerful nation, viz., Canada, and Canada, as has already been remarked, is never likely to be at war with the United States unless it is a member of a powerful and ambitious British Federation. But an offensive and defensive alliance between the English-speaking nations of the future would effectively prevent war. That is a possibility, let us hope a certainty, of the future; and in its matter of preventing war, it would answer all the purposes served by any possible federation.

There is not the slightest reason to believe that federation would prevent or extinguish commercial rivalry, because that not only exists, but grows rather than diminishes by reason of the supposed special interests of each country. To enforce uniformly under such circumstances would be impossible. It could lead inevitably to dissension. In this particular we cannot think of England as Professor Sedley bids us. "We must cease altogether to say that England is an island off the north-western coast of Europe. That it has an area of 120,000 square miles, and a population of thirty odd millions. We must cease to think that emigrants, when they go to the colonies, leave England, or are lost to England." But from the commercial standpoint this is not so. From the point of view of commercial as well as from that of political interests, we are bound to think precisely in the way we are here cautioned against.

And what is still more important, our colonists disagree profoundly with Professor Sedley, as is shown by their action.

The real opinion of colonists is not to be gathered entirely from after-dinner speeches of colonial agents and ex-Premiers of the Empire Club or the Colonial Institute. The working men of Melbourne and Halifax, of Toronto and Montreal, are important factors in this problem, and they do not regard the commercial interests of England and her colonies as identical, as is proved by the tariff maintained by their votes, directed specially against English goods. If the various English-speaking communities in different parts of the world were, as Professor Sedley contends, only one community, we should have attained, like the United States, to a commercial union before now, especially since so many foreign markets are closed to English manufacturers. The fact that no such commercial union has been attained, or so far as one can perceive, is likely to be attained, indicates pretty plainly that these various countries have diverse and not common interests, excepting in so far as the whole world has a common interest. The prospect of a treaty made directly between Canada and the United States strengthens this view. In

the same that all nations may be said to have a common interest in the last analysis, it may undoubtedly be contended that England, Canada, Australia, the Cape and New Zealand have a common interest. But it must with sorrow be confessed that poor humanity, torn with conflicts divided by barriers of selfishness and sentiment, situated into States and Governments, is scarcely yet ready for "the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world"—British Quarterly.

## A SNAKE THAT COMMITTED SUICIDE.

I was one day following one of the large breaking-ploughscombe at that time. It was drawn by five or six yokes of oxen, and there were two men to manage the plough and the team. As we were going along, one of the men discovered a rat snake, as I remember about twelve or fourteen inches in length. They rarely exceeded eighteen or twenty inches, so that this one was probably about two-thirds grown. The man who first saw it was about to kill it, when the other proposed to see if it could be made to bite itself, which it was commonly reported the rattlesnake would do if angered and prevented from escaping. Accordingly they poked the snake over into the ploughed ground, and then began teasing it with their long whips. Escape was impossible, and the snake soon became frantic at his ineffectual attempts either to injure his assailants or to get away from them. At last it turned upon himself and struck its fangs into its own body, about the middle. The poison seemed to take effect instantly. The fangs were not withdrawn at all; and if not perfectly dead within less than five minutes, it at least showed no signs of life.

That it should die so quickly will not seem strange if it is borne in mind that the same bite would have killed a full-grown man in a few hours' time. The men watched it long enough to be sure that it would not be likely to move away, and then went on with their work. It strayed around with them for an hour or more, and every time we came where the snake was, I stopped and looked at it; but it never moved again. In this case, I do not remember that the snake had been injured at all. I have often heard of rattlesnakes biting themselves under such circumstances; but this was the only case that ever came under my observation.—Nature.

## DYEING THE HAIR.

The lady of Queen Elizabeth's time was an extremely complex affair and artificial to the last degree. Few people of fashion in those days possessed the moral courage of Benedict, who declared that his wife's "hair shall be of what colour it please me." Red, yellow, and black dyes were in common use, the first, perhaps, in compliment to the Queen whose natural hair seldom seen was reddish in hue. She herself possessed eighty wigs of various colours. The demand for hair was so large that children were often allured into corners and sheared, even the sanctity of the grave was not respected, and the dead were pulled of their hair to adorn living heads. The fashion of dying the hair was by no means confined to women; men commonly dyed their beards. Thus Ben Jonson, when about to pronounce that "most lovely, gentlewoman-like" Mrs. Pynson, "What beard were I best to have?" in? and he concluded to do so in "either red straw-colour'd beard, your orange-yellow beard, your purple-in-grain beard, or your bright yellow colour'd beard, your perfect yellow." He does not inform us what shape he would select, but they were many and various. Some were—

"Cat and pruned like a quickest hedge."

Some were rounded, and more peaked. The calling of a person might often be ascertained by the cut of his beard; military men and gallants wore it broad, silent, or dagger form; judges, justices, and grave men wore theirs in "formal cut"; while a rough, bushy beard was tolerably indicative of a country clown—or at least of a very common man. In the early part of Elizabeth's reign the members of Lincoln's Inn were restricted by Act of Parliament to beards of a fortnight's growth, but this ridiculous law was repealed the following year.—Leisure Hour.

## FOR SALE.

## INSURANCES.

## FOR SALE.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.

A.D. 1739.

THE Undersigned having been appointed to grant Insurances as follows:—

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either in London, or in the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

## LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

## HOLIDAY, WISE &amp; CO.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1881. [183]

FOR SALE.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

754 Pounds SANDALWOOD.

1000 Pounds MANGROVE BARK.

Ex S. S. "CRUSADER" from SANAKAN.

ARNHOUD, KARBERG & CO.

Agents S. S. Crusader.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1881. [184]

FOR SALE.

K. OPP'S HOTEL ON KULANGSEU, AMOK.

WITH OR WITHOUT INVENTORY.

For Participants, apply to the PROPRIETORS,

Mrs. E. H. KOPP.

Amoy, 5th January, 1881. [185]

FOR SALE.

C. H. AMPAGNE, "MONOPOLY" (DRY).

CARLOWAY & CO.

Agents.

HONGKONG, 1st July, 1881. [186]

FOR SALE.

THE GOODWILL in Hongkong and China of the Old and Long Established Business of LINEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCER, MILLINERS and MERCHANT TAILORS carried on by Messrs. SAYLE and COMPANY.

Apply to Mr. B. B. D. SAYLE,

Administrator of the Estate of the late ROBERT SAYLE, deceased,

or to MESSRS. WOTTON & DEACON,

Solicitors.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1881. [186]

FOR SALE.

A. BORGES & WATSON'S MANGANESE BILLIARD TABLE, Complete with Case, Pool Pyramid, &c., Ball, Matching Board, Rests, Extra Cloth, &c.

Rests, Extra Cloth, &c.

Just arrived Per "GLENVALLOCH".

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1881. [187]

FOR SALE.

J. AND R. TENNENT ALES and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SON'S Merchant Navy

Navy Boiled CANVAS.

Linen Cloth

Crown

ALEHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1881. [187]

FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

S. SACCONI'S SHEERY-BOTTLED by Sir FREDERICK PEKINS, LONDON.

MANZANILLA.

1000 Pounds.

TO STOLLERFORTH & HIRST.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1881. [188]

FOR SALE.

THE SCOTTISH UNION & NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

THE Company GRANTS POLICIES on MERCHANT RISKS to all parts of the World.

Constitutive Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, NO. 2, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [189]

FOR SALE.

THE GOODWILL in Hongkong and China of the Old and Long Established Business of LINEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCER, MILLINERS and MERCHANT TAILORS carried on by Messrs. SAYLE and COMPANY.

Apply to Mr. B. B. D. SAYLE,

Administrator of the Estate of the late ROBERT SAYLE, deceased,

or to MESSRS. WOTTON & DEACON,

Solicitors.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1881. [189]

FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

S. SACCONI'S SHEERY-BOTTLED by Sir FREDERICK PEKINS, LONDON.

MANZANILLA.

1000 Pounds.

TO STOLLERFORTH & HIRST.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1881. [188]

FOR SALE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on First-class GODOWNS at £ per Cent. Nett premium per annum.

THE Company GRANTS POLICIES on MERCHANT RISKS to all parts of the World, at current rates.

Constitutive Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

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